The Bombay Gazette

10,373—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th „
SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th „
NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th „
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th „
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:—THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th „
SHANNON	1300	750	J. S. Murray	11th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines, with food.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From		Calais Route.		Brighton Route.
Genoa. I Class	do.	R 95		R 80
„ II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
Naples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,560	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) are under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 3rd, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	About 21st June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	„ 5th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„ 22nd July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„ 15th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„ 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	„ 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„ 14th Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	„ 28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„ 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„ 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The [illegible] of packages from up-country by this line is also [illegible]ken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, [illegible] Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM

OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ANNOUNCEMENT, SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED,
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
REVISED PRICE CURRENT
OF
WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS, LIQUORS, &c.,
OILMAN'S STORES,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c.,
AND
TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES.

Copies free on application to the several establishments.

TREACHER & CO. (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The Bombay Gazette Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE ARTS.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PICTURE EXHIBITION of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be OPENED at Simla on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of September, 1882.

For Prospectus apply to

FRED. MAISEY, Maj. Genl.,
Hony. Secy., Simla Fine Arts Socy.

NOTICE.
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ROHILLA.

PASSENGERS by the steamer ROHILLA can embark at the Prince's Dock at noon TO-DAY, or from the Dockyard, Mazagon, by the small steamer leaving at 3 p.m. as usual.

F. D. PARKER,
June 6, 1882. Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN FRASER, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1882. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. STRANTON, from West Hartlepool, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from alongside.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents for Capt. Halsey, and owners s. s. Stranton.
Bombay, 5th June, 1882.

ROYAL ARTILLERY INSIGNIA
PLAYING CARDS.

THESE CARDS we now have had the privilege of selling for upwards of seven years. They have been specially manufactured for us, and are now used in almost all the ARTILLERY MESSES throughout India. A large and fresh supply of these has been just imported. Owing to the daily increasing sale and abolition of *Duty* we are able to reduce the price to

Rs. 19 per dozen packs.

COOPER & COMPANY,
Bombay; Meadow-street. Poona; East-street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF THROUGH GOODS BOOKING.

OWING to the line running through DHANU SWAMP having been DAMAGED by the recent heavy floods, GOODS TRAFFIC from Stations SOUTH OF BOISUR CANNOT BE BOOKED beyond BOISUR, and from stations north of DHANU CANNOT BE BOOKED to stations south of DHANU until further notice. Passengers and Parcels will be booked as usual.

Immediately the line is restored and through goods booking resumed, notice will be given.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
General Offices, June 5, 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 21.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMENDEL COAST.
PULICAT.
ALTERATION OF COLOUR OF LIGHT-HOUSE.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that, in future, the Light-house at Pulicat will be painted in white and black bands, instead of all white, as formerly.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 22nd May, 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71c, 828, 70, and 748b.
„ „ Light List for 1882.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15b, 103a and 1257a.
„ „ Light List for 1882.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I. page 459.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of the Department, 4-4, Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where Admiralty Charts can also be obtained.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are fitted in every style suited to the taste or requirements of purchasers, and can be used by Hand or Treadle at will, while it embodies all the latest improvements and is so simple that a child can work it.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—A bungalow to accommodate a married couple or two bachelors, and a small bungalow for a bachelor, will be available from 1st June.

WANTED, a low HAND-TRUCK capable of carrying about 2 tons, 5 ft. by 3½. Apply "B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a GODOWN about 30 ft. by 80, with good front, in or about the neighbourhood of Byculla or Prince's Dock. Apply "N. B.," this Office.

WANTED, a CLERK in a merchant's office. He must write a good hand and be sharp at accounts. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FURNISHED, a small HOUSE or BUNGALOW, WANTED, at a moderate rent. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to "N.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a second-class MARINE CERTIFICATED ENGINEER. Native preferred. Apply, with copy of testimonials, to V.Z., care of this paper.

BURMAHS, ENGLISH MUSTER, per box of 125 Rs. 2, splendidly seasoned at our establishment and now fit for immediate smoke. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

WANTED, a tailor's CUTTER, GOANESE, to superintend an Outfitting Establishment at Quetta. Liberal wages. Apply FERGUS, care of this office.

APOLLO-BUNDER.—Just received a small consignment of the following:—Australian Ox Tongues, Sheep's Tongues (in tins), Rabbits (in tins) and Cheese.—GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder.

BALL, G. I. P. R.—Old Drawing Office, Byculla, at 9 o'clock p. m. (official time) on FRIDAY, the 9th instant. Ticket, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, Rs. 2. Apply G. I. P. LIBRARY, Byculla.

HIMALAYAN TEAS, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-2 per lb., at the Godowns of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 9, Church Lane.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S best refined KEROSINE-OIL for SALE at moderate rates. Apply to KHIMJEE JEEWA and Co., Carnac Bunder, iron depots.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER, 1lb. Tins As. 12, 2 lb. Tins, Re. 1-4 0. AUSTRALIAN BUTTER 2 lb. tins, Re. 1-4-0, PEARSE, Rampart-row & Apollo-st.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs. a.				Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
50 0	... Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O.	... 50 0
	Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.			
33 0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 33 0
	The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.			
30 0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 30 0
	A choice matured Spirit.			
26 0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 26 0
	Good and pure.			
22 8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22 8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22 8
	Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15 0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15 0
	A good wholesome spirit.			
18 0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	... Very superior	... 18 0
	Pure and fine by age.			
17 0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17 0
	High quality and delicate flavour.			
22 8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22 8
	An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have a very superior stock of Surges, Tweeds, Homespuns and Cheviots suitable for wear during the MONSOON.

They have also a large and superior assortment of Stout Diagonals for Morning or Visiting Coats, and gentlemen requiring a garment well cut and made, the quality of which can be guaranteed, are respectfully requested to inspect their stock.

Their New Catalogue, containing simple instructions for self-measurement with patterns of materials, will be forwarded to Mofussil residents on receipt of an application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!

BEST LONDON MADE,
CHOICE SELECTED STICKS, NATURAL HANDLES.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Nicol Caps, &c., a usefull Umbrella	10 8 / 12 0
Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, Burlington Nicol Caps, very handsome	14 0 / 16 0
Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, very durable, a most elegant and useful Umbrella	18 0
Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, a Specialité, Best Steel Paragon Frames with Sterling Silver Mounts and Caps and very choice Sticks	22 0 & 26 0
Sun Umbrellas, white Cambric, Lined Green	6 8
Best Drab Levantine Cloth, Lined Green	8 8

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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MADON'S NEVER FAILING
PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

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"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 6-4

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

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AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 98 OF 1881.
BOMANJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA...Plaintiff.
vs.
BEZONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA and others ....Defendants.
SUIT No. 155 OF 1881.
RUTTONJEE BEZONJEE SOONAWALLA and others ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA......Defendant.

By order of L. A. Watkins, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suits, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public action on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, the undermentioned landed property of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises at Fort, in Borah Musjid-street, in Golwad Lane,

All that piece or parcel of building, land, situate in Borah Musjid-street, within the Fort, Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 3, containing by admeasurement 123 6-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Homejee Mistree, on or towards the west by a public passage called by the name of Golwad lane or street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistree and partly by the property of Muncherjee Cursetjee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Borah Musjid-street.

The purchaser shall have to pay twenty-five per cent. as deposite money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 6th June, 1882. Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

RAT TRAPS.—A customer says "they are capital." He caught 17 rats in 3 days. Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ORNITHOPHONES, a little instrument, can be carried in the vest pocket, imitates the note of almost any singing-bird at pleasure. Each Re. 1-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ÆSTHETIC PORTRAIT FRAMES (velvet and flowers) for carte-de-visite pictures, free by post, Re. 1.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

STAND-BACK SIGNAL, Loud Whistle and Horn combined (nickel silver), for use of bicyclists, can be carried in the vest pocket, Rs. 4 each.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box. Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NON PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, a portable instrument worked by a handle and roller acting on an endless band. Price Rs. 28 each.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience:—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

TENDER FOR WOOD-WORK.

TENDERS are invited for the WOOD-WORK of HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR of BARODA'S SPINNING & WEAVING MILL. Plans, specification and full particulars can be had on application to Messrs. ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

The Committee of Management do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.
Bombay, 5th June, 1882.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 25, would cost about Rs. 17 a month;
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 35, would cost about Rs. 25 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month;
At age 45, would cost about Rs. 50 a month.
Standard Life Office, Bombay, June, 1882.

THE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL STORAGE AND WORKS Co., Ld., OF LONDON.

THE above Company offer a premium of 50 Guineas for the best and 25 Guineas for the second best DESIGN for a TRAM-CAR for India. All designs to be sent into this office within a month of this date, when they will be forwarded to England to take part in the competition.

The car must be designed to seat 30 persons and carry 50 cells under the seats, each cell will be 10" by 8" by 4½" in size. The Tram-car should be as light as possible, combined with strength and neatness of design, and adapted for the Indian climate; the gauge to be 4 feet 4½ inches.

CHAS. H. STRUTT,
Managing Director.
Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited,
19, Rampart Row, June 3rd, 1882.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter. Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretary.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Milliner, No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, has just received per s. s. CLAN MACLEAN, the following WATERPROOF CLOTHING, &c., &c,

Inverness Capes for Monsoon wear ..at	Rs. 25 each
Paramatta Coats do.	„ 20 „
White and black Waterproof suits, thick, with Velvet Collars	„ 15 per suit
White and black Waterproof suits, as used on Railways	„ 12 „
White and black Waterproof suits	„ 8 „
Goloshes for gentlemen	„ 3 per pair
Waterproof sheets	„ 3 per sheet
White and black Waterpoof cloths, 60" broad	„ 4 per yard
Straw Monsoon Hats	„ 2 each
Double-soled Monsoon Boots for gentlemen	„ 8 per pair
Broadcloth Gorawalla's rain coats and turban covers	„ 6 for both
Broadcloth Gorawalla's rain coats of better quality, and turban covers	„ 8 for both
Also.	
Deck chairs	„ 4 to 6 each
Smoking Caps	„ 4 to 6 each
Colored serge suits (coat and trowsers)	„ 10 per suit
Cashmere suits	„ 12 „
Do. of superior quality	„ 20 „
Coating Coat and Cashmere trowsers	„ 25 „
Colored best broadcloth for coats	„ 8 to 10 per yard
White American drill suits	„ 5 per suit
Leather Spring Leggings for Monsoon wear	„ 5 per pair
Brown Canvas Spring Leggings for Monsoon wear	„ 3-8 per pair
Silk Umbrellas	„ 5 to 10

Up-country orders will be promptly attended to,
Railway carriage free for cash.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bond fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bond fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bond fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bond fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 8th April, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

SOME people who have sales of produce for shipment before the monsoon yet to cover, express a decided opinion that it has not yet broken, and that the rains we have had only amount to a local storm. They may be right, as what does and what does not constitute the monsoon is a matter on which few people seem to hold the same opinion, but by whatever name it may be called, heavy rain set in on the 2nd instant, and continued with little intermission until this morning, upwards of 20 inches, or a fourth of a full average monsoon fall, having been registered. Coming somewhat unexpectedly, a large amount of Cotton and other produce has been damaged, and in the interval business has narrowed down to a very limited compass. Exports naturally have been almost at a standstill, and this has reacted on Freights which are down to 25s. by Canal and 40s. by iron sailing ship without attracting much cargo. Judging from previous experience, however, we shall now probably have a considerable interval of fine weather during which shipping operations to some extent will be resumed, and although the season is unquestionably over, and there is little likelihood of anything approaching activity for some months, low freights and the necessity of covering previous engagements will take forward a certain amount of business. Imports continue quiet, and are likely to remain so until later on in the rains. Money is easy, Government Paper and Shares firm.

MONEY.—The published statement of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Increase	Rs. 1,54,636
Do. do. Branches	"	" 16,632
Other Deposits	Decrease	" 4,87,001
Government Securities	"	" 50,742
Loans	"	" 20,37,977
Bills Discounted	Increase	" 10,05,136
Cash with Correspondents	"	" 98,144
Cash and Currency Notes	"	" 6,79,744

These movements are not indicative of much as regards amount, but the tendency is evidently still towards greater ease. A reduction of one per cent. all round was made in the Bank's rates on Wednesday last bringing the minimum down to 6 per cent., but outside accommodation is obtainable at 1½ per cent. less with every appearance of even a lower level being available in the course of another week or two.

EXCHANGE.—The fluctuations in Sterling since last mail-day have been extremely slight, and with the exception of a decline of 1-32d. in Bank paper and ⅛ centime in francs, our quotations to-day are the same as this day week. The day after last mail left a decidedly easier feeling was apparent, and a reduction of 1-32d. was established all round. On Thursday the tone was still quiet, notwithstanding Council drafts were again limited to 1s. 8 1-16d., but on Friday, owing to Silver coming rather higher from London, the Banks raised their buying rates to their previous level, although making no alteration in their quotations for drawing. Since then Silver has further advanced 3-16d., being now quoted at 52 7-16d., and advices from Calcutta have been steady, but no change has been made here, and we quote at the close to-day :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 3-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 1-16d., 4 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-32d. ; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅜d. ; Francs, 3 months' sight Fcs. 2·14 per rupee.

The surroundings of the market have not altered materially since last mail left, but if at all, it has been in favour of greater ease. It is very evident that a strong effort is being made by the manipulators of the Council drawings to keep the Rupee above 1s. 8d., but it is equally evident from the limited demand at 1s. 8 1-16d. that the natural level is below that figure. If the present course is persisted in, therefore, the result will be a considerable accumulation of unsold drafts, whilst in the meantime the tendency of things is likely to be downward, as to all present appearance any activity in business will be visible in imports before exports.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market has ruled very quiet throughout, and up to Saturday last a declining tendency was observable, Fours touching Rs. 101⅞. Latterly more firmness has been apparent and the closing rate is Rs. 101⅞. Fours-and-a-half have remained unmoved during the week at Rs. 108⅞.

The Egyptian question is undoubtedly the adverse feature in the immediate future of paper. So long as it remains in its present unsettled condition speculators will be slow to operate, but the market otherwise is firm and might be expected to improve.

SHARES.—As a general rule the market has been very steady, and under the influence of cheap money the tendency is unquestionably towards higher values. *Banks* have undergone no movement of importance, Bank of Bombays being still at Rs. 790, Agras Rs. 130, Nationals Rs. 96. *Press* Companies are particularly strong, the largeness of the Cotton Crop promising a good result for almost all concerned. Our quotations show an improvement of in most cases Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share, and in some instances even more. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have been in decidedly more request owing to the improved demand apparent for local Yarns, and our list of quotations exhibits a distinct general improvement of from two to five per cent.

PIECE-GOODS.—The general position of the market is perhaps a shade more hopeful than it was, inasmuch as the opening of the monsoon has been to some extent favourable, but until buyers have something more definite to go upon it is scarcely to be expected that any buying of importance will be manifested, especially as supplies are still fairly liberal all round. No change has taken place in prices worthy of note, and the clearances for the week may be estimated at about 1,400 packages.

YARNS.—In English makes there has been a comparatively large business doing at an advance of ¼ anna per lb., and with only moderate stocks the market is firm. *Local* yarns have also been request at about a similar improvement, and something like 2,000 bales have changed hands.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull with only a limited inquiry and prices are quite As. 8 per cwt. lower. To *Yellow Metal* the same remarks apply, notwithstanding only moderate stocks.

COALS.—There is nothing in the shape of fresh business doing, and prices are quite nominal at about Rs. 14-8 for Davison's and Rs. 15¼ for Cardiff, alongside. Stocks are now down to a very low figure, and present reduced rates of freight homeward are not likely to admit of increased supplies.

COTTON.—So far as fresh business is concerned there has really been nothing of any importance done since last mail left. May shipments were then about covered and two days afterwards the monsoon set in, which has practically put a stop to all buying for exports. Prices, if anything, have hardened up under the influence of steady advices from Liverpool, especially for reliable selections, but of these there is now very little left, the bulk of existing stocks being not only doubtful as to quality originally, but badly damaged by the monsoon setting in at least ten days to a fortnight before it was generally expected.

Supplies are still comparatively large, the following being the receipts to date :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For 11 days	94,010	69,004	83,319
Since 1st September	1,600,825	952,858	988,857
Since 1st January	1,350,046	807,877	870,383

The *Clearances for Sea* since 1st January have been 1,147,777 bales as against 651,455 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 205	=5 9/32d.
Good do.	" 196	=5 1/16d.
F.G.F. do.	" 190	=4 29/32d.
G.F. do.	" 182	=4 23/32d.
Fine Dhollera (Nominal)	" 207	=5 5/16d.
Good do.	" 195	=5 1/32d.
F.G.F. do.	" 188	=4⅞d.
G.F. do.	" 180	=4 21/32d.
Good Ginned Dharwar	" 208	=5 11/32d.
Good Ginned Broach (Nominal)	" 228	=5 27/32d.
Good Westerns	" 183	=4¾d.
F.G.F. do.	" 178	=4⅝d.

WHEAT.—Arrivals have been fairly liberal, and prices under the influence of home advices have evinced a downward tendency, which has only been checked by the depressed state of homeward freights. We now quote :—No. 1 White Rs. 33, No. 2 Rs. 31 to Rs. 32, and Soft Red Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½ per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is comparatively firm at Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-7½ per cwt. Arrivals are free, but will fall off as the rains interrupt traffic up-country. *Rapeseed* is not in large supply, and prices are steady at about Rs. 6 per cwt. for Guzerat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	807½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	580
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	480
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	510
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	57 / 1,100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,180
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	355
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	222½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	00	all	50	645

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	225
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	530
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	765
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	825
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	915
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	565
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,045
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,005
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	915
Khatao Mackuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	810
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,305
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	915
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	660
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	322½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	940
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	920
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 / 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,580
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	99
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	415
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,100
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2¼
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
[T]reacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	910
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-2
Carolas	" 235
Mexican Dollars	" 223
Five-Franc Pieces	" 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106⅝
Gold Leaf	19-5½ to 19-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-4-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-3-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 19-4
Pekin Gold Bars	" 18-13

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 3rd June, as compared with the statement of 30th May :—

LIABITIES.	May 30. Rs.	June 3. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	2,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,11,916	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	84,94,700	38,41,869
Do. do. at Branches	1,30,17,196	11,95,546
Other Deposits	2,31,01,460	2,05,64,563
Post Bills	2,95,831	11,323
Cash Credits, undrawn	15,73,716	5,06,414
	6,94,94,821	3,83,44,715
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	76,12,444	70,37,914
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	46,14,755	12,21,401
Loans, on Security of do	76,95,612	26,43,757
Current Accounts, overdrawn	44,10,948	2,901
Bills Discounted	2,21,02,149	1,44,23,377
Stamps	7,30,952	2,906
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,50,388		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,25,000	9,15,476	3,25,388
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,04,829 / 39,352	3,60,790 / 2,91,975
Cash and Currency Notes	1,32,79,983	1,20,34,306
	4,05,64,715	3,83,44,715

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·575
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·912
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, N, ENE, SE, S, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	410
Fall of Rain*	3·13
Total fall during month	17·53
" " " year	17·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m.	0·10

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. E. Shiell, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clintonia, 1,280 tons, Captain G. Bulman, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE barque Futtay Sultan, 310 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Bodagora (28th May), brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Brocadaile, 1,416 tons, Captain T. H. Reynolds, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (6th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Cardiff (7th May), brought a cargo of 2,040 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Royal Irish, 284 tons, Captain C. Hazelston, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from London, via Zanzibar, brought a general cargo The vessel is consigned to Mr. Tharia Topun.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain Clark, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, and Mr. Lambert and 17 deck passengers.

THE steamer Edwin, 1,241 tons, Captain W. Stacey, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Cardiff (4th May), brought a cargo of 2,042 tons coals and iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Stranton, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Halsey, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from West Hartlepool (30th April), brought a cargo of sleepers, iron and 165⅞ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ship Darjiling, 1,943 tons, Captain E Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (20th Jan.), brought a cargo of 3,055 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Orion, 1,817 tons Captain G. Mahorcich, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from China, &c., brought five first class and five deck passengers, and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. Clark, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. J. Davies, Captain and Mrs. Sievwright and infant, Jamadar Mahomed Shokoor and friend, Mr. H. J. Britten, Mr. W. T. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Mungavin, Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, Mr. H.F. Cook, two natives, and 73 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain W. Ellwood, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (29th April), brought Mr. G. H. Cooke as a passenger, and the following cargo :—146 packages piecegoods, 150 casks beer, 30 cases whiskey 100 packages coal tar, 1,300 bars iron, 2 packages colours and paints, 11 packages earthenware, 10,000 fire bricks, 102 packages spirit, 250 kegs red-lead, 25 cases wine, 254 boxes soap, 20 packages soda, 10 packages shots, 10 bales twist, 5 packages wire, and several packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Brocadaile (s)	Reynolds	Marseilles, May 6.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Kt. of St. Patrick(s)	Shiell	Hull.
	Clintonia (s)	Bulman	Antwerp.

The steamer Euphrates, Clark, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Orion, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Brocadaile, to Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June 1 Nepaul (s) ....Wyatt ......London, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Steamer Reliance, Barques Hooghly and Franklin.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
1300 Laleham (s), Sanders.
1500 Linhope (s), Blacklaw.
1132 Patna (s), Avern.
1341 St. Dunstan (s), Henry.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1991 Britannia (s), Knox.
1913 Bretwalda (s), Hunter.
1288 President Garfield (s).
1731 Rydall Hall (s), Shaw.
1964 Tuscany (s), Gough.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1589 Alexander Yeats, Dunham.
1282 Calcutta, Lewis.
1120 Carlisle, Eden.
1865 County of Selkirk, Puttman.
1199 Kenyon, Crottey.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1241 Edwin (s), Clark.
1040 Kathleen (s), Elders.
1317 Lamperts (s), Jones.
1133 Stranton (s), Halsey.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
881 Harvest (s), Couesins.
1280 Joseph Arbib (s), Dudden.
1232 Lovaine (s), McAuley.
1800 Orion (s), Mahorich.

FOR VENICE AND TRIESTE.
1515 Kashgar (s), Murray—Mails, June 13.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.
1328 Lennie Burrill, Murphy.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1305 Crane (s), Robinson.
1339 Clan Ranald (s), Alexander.
1512 Ramleh (s), Cunningham.
1256 Swiftsure (s), Gibson.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
1416 Bracadaile (s), Reynolds.

FOR ANTWERP.
1302 Adirondack (s), Green.
1134 Vindobala (s), Gordon.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
380 Clifton, Sawyer.
1255 Dominion, Thomas.
1139 Marathon, Jones.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1339 Blagdon (s), Dunn.
853 Transit, Owen.

FOR KURRRACHEE.
1494 Athens (s), Dwyer.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1397 Cabul, Kearon.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1060 Arago (s), Jones.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
285 Royal Irish, Hagelstein.

FOR CHINA.
901 Avoca (s), Hacsally.
1709 Malacca (s), Weighell.

UNFIXED.

SHIPS.
1550 Blairgowrie.
1800 Darjiling.
989 Lady Dufferin, Mackenzie.
1430 Lucile, Turner.
1086 Moel Rhiwan.
2315 W. D. Lawrence, Ellis.

STEAMERS.
1390 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.
1134 Hasland (s) Humble.
1293 Inchmornish (s), Day.
1356 Marion (s), Thompson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia (s)—225 casks ale, Wallace and Co; 25 cases whisky, Bolton and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—230 bundles iron sheets, 25 cases copper sheets and 55 cases yellow metal sheets, Edward, Bates and Co; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, 1 case gold leaves, 4 cases gold and silver lametta and 10 casks brass wire, Owen and Okell.
Tuscany (s)—10 packages ale, Treacher and Co.
Britannia (s)—3 packages whisky, Byculla Club; 12 cases whisky, Barton and Co.
Clan Maclean (s)—3 cases confectionery, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein; 5 cases walking sticks and 3 cases lamps, Essa Ebram; 250 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adom.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive (s)—10 cases matches, 2 cases green wire matting and 5 cases brass sheets, Volkart Brothers; 39 cases medicines, &c., Treacher and Co; 25 cases brandy, 36 cases sherry and 20 cases champagne, Bolton and Co; 25 cases gin, Manuckjee Jamsetjee; 10 cases port, 10 packages champagne and 10 cases burgandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bokhara (s)—122 boxes bar silver (Rs. 4,90,681), and 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,22,570), the Agra Bank.
Gwalior (s)—30 cases brandy, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Uppingham (s)—10 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—10 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lamperts (s)—4 cases varnish, Treacher and Co; 5 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 40 cases matches, J. S. Elmore and Co.
Alexander Yeats—3 casks paints, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.
Clan Maclean (s)—100 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

President Garfield (s)—1,522 cases catachu, Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Jawarchund Lalljee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Veerjee Waljee; 480 cwts wheat, Dhurmeedur Rajaram; 1,300½ cwts myrabolams, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 45 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee: 74 bales cotton, Shewjee Dhurmsee; 100 bales cotton, Narronjee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 100 bales jute, Pragjee Heerjee; 63 bales cotton waste, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee; 68 bales rags and 150 bales hemp, Luckmedass Nuthoo; 72 bales hemp, Veerjee Walljee; 42 cwts castorseed, 3 cwts myrabolams and 7¼ cwts wheat, Narrondass Anundjee; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Lalljee; 26 bales wool, Dewjee Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 51 bales cotton, Dewjee Jawant; 95 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Mohandas; 100 bales cotton, Lyan and Co; 7 bales wool, Jewandas Premjee; 650 cwts. myrabolams, Luckmedas Narondas; 60 bales hemp and 40 bales jute rope, Farnham and Co.
Britannia (s)—128 cwts. wheat, Soonderdass Dossa; 24,60 cwts. wheat and 1,000 cws. joywa, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Tuscany (s)—618 bales wool, M. Mackenzie and Co.
Carlisle—390 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Kanyon—51 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.
Calcutta—100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co.
Tuscans—s 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Laleham (s)—18½ cwts aloes socotra, Ruzuballly Allyruza; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 2 bales hides, Rehemoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 21 bales hides, Esmall Peerdina; 270 cwts wild turmeric, D. P. Batha; 9 bales hides, Esmall Gangjee and Co.
Linhope (s)—2,550 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 149, cwts coir yarn, Roysee Ameerchund; 333 cwts poppy seed, Aga Mahomed Kermanee; 41 cwts hingra, Eduljee Cursetjee; 4,001 cwts linseed, Tickell and Co.
Rohilla (s)—28 bundles ivory, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein; 23 pieces and 1 bundle ivory, Datoobhoy Dossa; 1 case shawls, Hajee Safoodin Mohideen; 2 boxes silver coins (Rs. 9,300), the N. Bank; 22 bundles ivory, Ebram Passianee.

FOR HAVRE.

Catanian (s)—599 bags tapioca, the A. L. Lloyd Co.
Teviot (s)—314 bundles canes, 459 bags pepper and 5,205 bundles rattans, the A. H. Lloyd Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Dominion—20 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adirondeck (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Crone (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Swiftsure (s)—300 cwts mowda flower, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Orion (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 446½ cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.
Harvest (s)—350 cwts castorseed and 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 980 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co.
Joseph Arbib (s)—600 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Harvest (s)—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Kashgar (s)—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Orion (s)—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Orion (s)—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,950 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PIRIUS.

Orion (s)—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Orion (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Britannia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—321 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR MALTA.

President Garfield (s)—2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Blogdon (s)—29,517 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HULL.

Knight of St. Patrick (s)—1,000 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca (s)—89 bales twist, the National S. & W. Co.; 100 bales twist, Framroz Rustam Papa; 293 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—1½ cwts cambaystone, S. N. Talati and Co; 150 cwts sandlawood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 115 cwts sandalwood, Yue Lun Ching; 32 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 200 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mitha; 25 bales twist, Moolchund Javerchund; 25 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 100 bales twist and 66 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 253 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 18 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 120 bales cotton, Moomanbhoy Gangjee; 115 bales cotton, Shewshunker Gopiram; 232 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookram; 110 bales cotton, Oodymull Dhuna; 46 bales cotton, Purbhoodass Toolseedass; 39 bales twist, Vubibdass Manchund; 88 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 50 bales twist Jadowjee Dongersee; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 605 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 50 cwts fennel seed, Anundjee Hemraj, 75 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 50 cwts. raisen and 4½ cwts. horns, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 11 cwts nurlavang, Cassam Khakee Nanjeebhoy; 10 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee; 275 cwts. sandalwood. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s)—11 bales grey T. cloth and 22 bales drill, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 8½ chests opium, Goolraj Jugonath.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Way, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 5.

Cahusac, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Sievwright, Captain, 30th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Davies, Lieut., Yorkshire, on duty, to Kurrachee.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, June 3.)

Mr. J. Sanders, Asst. Comsr., Unao, privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. H. B. J. Bateman, Asst. Comsr., Partabgarh, privilege leave for 27 days, in extension of the leave granted by Notification, dated 20th March.

Mr. J. A. Broun, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Basti, privilege leave for two months from 8th June.

Surgn. J. Anderson, Offg. Civil Surgn., 2nd class, Moradabad, to be in visiting medical charge of Bijnor while on deputation at Moradabad.

Surgn. J. Armstrong, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (Medical) to officiate as Civil Surgn., 2nd class, during the absence on furlough of Surgn. A. J. Willcocks, and to be posted to Bulandshahr.

Surgn. J. C. Shircore, Civil Surgn., 2nd class, who has returned from furlough, to the civil medical charge of Sultanpur from the 10th May.

Mr. I. E. O'Callaghan, Deputy Consvr. of Forests, Kumaun Divn., Central Circle, to the Garval Divn. in that circle, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. O. Greig, or until further orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Plain square ....Rs. 675
Sympathetic .... " 750
Semi-grand, on three legs .... " 1,250
Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.
C. MARCKS & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, May 1, 1882.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.
FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOLLEY—June 4, at Middle Colaba, the wife of D. Jolley, of a son.

DEATH.

SARGON—May 29, at Poona, Mary, the beloved wife of M. J. Sargon, late Cotton Frauds Department, aged 42 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—May 31, at Karur, Coimbatore District, the wife of Thos. R. Cooper, Supervisor, Local Fund, of a daughter.

POTTER—May 18, at Shahpur, the wife of Alfred Potter, N. I. Salt Revenue Department, of a daughter.

TEMPLE—May 30, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of R. C. Temple, Esq., Cantonment Magistrate, Amballa, of a daughter.

WALKER—May 26, at Devalah, S. E. Wynaad, the wife of Arthur Wilson Walker, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SATISFACTION."—If your letter were inserted, we should have to insert similar testimonials from dwellers in every other establishment in Bombay.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1882.

IT is evident from Lord Dufferin's telegram to the Foreign Office that the proposed Conference has completely fallen through. It has followed the ultimatum into the limbo of abortive contrivances for the solution of the Egyptian difficulty. Meanwhile Arabi Pasha rules at Cairo—not, in our view, a misfortune by any means, if only the British Government had frankly accepted him as the outcome of a genuine Egyptian movement. But having agreed with the French to order him to clear out in twenty-four hours, and the time having expired a fortnight ago, the Western Powers are by no means in a dignified position now that his refusal to efface himself has become unmistakeable, and that his influence appears to have become consolidated by the success with which he has defied the "demonstration" of the joint fleets. We shall hope that the Government will have the tact and discretion to retire from the entangling engagements which it has been led into by the French Ministry in this business, and carry out a purely British policy which will have its best support in the necessities and, if we may venture to use the word, gratitude of a strong Egyptian administration which requires to be saved from French aggression on the one side and Turkish intrigues on the other.

"EXCEPT in India, where there are the rudiments of a Forest Administration, there is not in the English Colonies any protection whatever for forests, which have accordingly disappeared from Barbadoes, from Jamaica, from the Mauritius, and with them the rains which watered and fertilised those islands." Such is the language of a writer in the *Révue des Deux Mondes* in an article devoted to a subject of which the importance is unfortunately likely to augment from year to year, namely, the gradual drying up of South Africa, vast tracts of which are steadily lapsing into desert, in part, though not wholly, or even mainly, from the destruction of the forests in that part of the Dark Continent. As it was owing to India that the Cape was first raised from an obscurity from which, according to a fantastic writer, it should never have emerged, the fate of South Africa has for us a certain interest, while the lesson to be derived from the destruction of its woods has a value which need not be pointed out. We have in India, it is true, the "rudiments" of a Forest Department, and something more. Good work has been done of late years in various parts of the country by the Forest officers. The jealousy with which their mysterious and apparently hopeless operations were regarded at first by the natives, and not by the natives alone, but by Collectors and other officials, is gradually wearing away, now that the results of their system of conservation are becoming visible on hillsides formerly bare. But the work is scarcely begun, and the Forest Department itself requires careful nursing and encouragement if it is to take root in the country. We recently adverted to the satisfactory progress achieved in Rajputana through the measures taken to protect the growth of trees in that district. The Bombay Presidency owes to the initiative of Sir Richard Temple a system of forest conservancy which began by handing over to the Department some ten thousand square miles of unproductive mountain and waste. In a few years it may be hoped that these ten thousand square miles will become a source of wealth to the country directly; and indirectly, by ameliorating the climate, help to guarantee it against droughts and the famines which are their certain consequence. It may serve to enable the public to understand how much is involved in the persistent action of the Government in this matter, to point out the ruin which has overtaken immense areas of territory in South Africa through the neglect of forest conservancy in that part of the world.

We have said that the destruction of the forests, though one of the causes of the gradual drying up of the vast region south of the Zambesi, is not the sole cause. It does not at all diminish the force of the lesson to be obtained from the study of the portentous increase of drought in that country, that there are other and more stupendous causes at work besides that of deforestation. Of the fact that the country has within living memory become increasingly subject to appalling droughts, there is evidence which admits of no doubt whatever. Moffatt, Livingstone, and other authorities concur in the interpretation of facts which of themselves speak plainly enough. In his Hydrology of South Africa, Mr. J. C. Brown gives a number of examples of great droughts lasting several years, in which thousands of cattle perished and large populations, reduced to the utmost want, were obliged to emigrate to procure subsistence. In 1847, during a journey, he saw in one district countless skeletons of oxen, and in one stage there was absolutely no water for eighty-four miles. When he arrived at his destination, a farmer told him that he had not seen bread for three years, the drought preventing the cultivation of corn, or indeed of anything else. They lived upon mutton, "eating the fat with the lean, and the lean with the fat." In another district, Namaqualand, a Wesleyan missionary said that no corn could be grown, and he had to make a journey of six weeks to get flour for his family. Mr. Brown heard complaints of the long duration of the droughts, which sometimes extended even to the lake region in the interior and converted the plains into sandy deserts. The Orange River could be waded across by a child. Cabbages were sold at a penny the leaf, and a small handful of hay cost half-a-crown. Horses were reduced to eat rags and scraps of paper flying about the streets. Livingstone describes one of these great droughts in the territory of Bakwain. In the second year there was no rain, and it was the same in the third. The river Kolobeng dried up, the fish died, and all the hyenas of the country came and ate them. Even an alligator underwent that fate. The fourth year the rain which fell was insufficient to make the seed germinate in the ground. Everything perished. The thermometer, three inches below the surface of the soil, registered from 132° to 134° Fahrenheit. A missionary, with his whole family, died of thirst while on a journey. Generally these frightful droughts end in a sudden deluge of rain and hail, which in the course of a few hours devastate the country, sweeping away bridges and houses, and in many places the very soil itself, leaving but little other trace of its passage after a few hours. The hail-storms are terrific, the stones varying in size from that of a hen's egg to a child's head. They fall suddenly from a cloudless sky when opposing currents of air condense, at a great elevation, the moisture coming from the sea. These droughts are quite modern. Moffat, in 1821, heard the natives describing the water-courses in Latakoo in the old times, and the great trees which covered the hills then sterile. It was the same story in other districts. The good missionary himself observed, during the fifty years of his African experience, that the drying up of the country was continually in progress, and that the soil was much more arid at the time of his departure than it had been at his arrival. The Kalahari desert is steadily increasing its boundaries. Rivers to the eastward are drying up, the fish becoming the prey of the vultures. The lake Ngami is getting shallow; and all this in a region which, sixty or eighty years ago, was as well-watered by lake and river as is at the present day the country north of the river Zambesi, where the Nile and the Congo have their rise.

The causes of this alarming condition of things are twofold. Africa appears to be undergoing a slow and steady upheaval, which in the course of ages inevitably changes the conditions of the water distribution in the table-lands of the interior. There is a natural tendency towards the drainage of lakes surrounded by hills, by the cutting of river-beds, along the lines of least resistance, towards the sea. In time the beds of great lakes themselves shrink to the dimensions of rivers as the process goes on. The evaporation continually in progress under the influence of the African sun completes the work, the rivers disappear, and sandy wastes take the place of the vast sheets of water of former days. This grand cause of the growing aridity of the country acts with a rapidity which it could not otherwise attain through the destruction of the forests by the natives, especially the Kaffirs, and by the white colonists. The natives have a habit, not unknown in India, of setting fire to the tall grass and to the bushes to clear the ground. These fires extend to the neighbouring woods, and when the wind is high, destroy hundreds of square miles of timber. Both natives and colonists alike destroy the trees with the utmost wantonness, never taking thought of the morrow. The whole region between the Transvaal and the falls of the Zambesi was formerly covered by a vast forest. Now the country is a desert. A forest extended over the desert of Kalahari, where the roots of trees are still to be met with. In the Hottentot country immense forests were destroyed by fire during the first wars with the colonists. The white settlers have imitated the natives in the destructive habit of setting fire to the grass to clear the ground or drive game. One result is that not only have the trees disappeared, but over large tracts the luxuriant grass of former times has also disappeared. The fires frequently extend to the Crown forests, which have suffered heavily. Vast quantities of game have been destroyed. In one fire a tract of forest four hundred miles long, with a breadth of from fifteen to a hundred and fifty, was consumed, to say nothing of villages and cattle. Of late the disappearance of the forests has been accelerated by the diffusion of steel axes amongst the natives, and also because of the predominance of the Kaffirs in certain districts, those fierce barbarians being much more destructive than the Hottentots. Sheep-farming prevents the growth of trees in the place of those which have been destroyed, the sheep eating up the twigs before they become strong. The denudation of the soil causes an amount of evaporation which dries it completely. The moisture which comes from the eastern seas is no longer brought down in frequent and gentle showers by the attraction of the trees, but is dissipated and lost except when some current of cold air condenses it, to fall in a torrent which sweeps everything before it. The remedy, of course, is to be found in the organisation of a Forest Department which would take steps to preserve such forests as still exist, and replace, as far as possible, those which have been so recklessly destroyed. In effecting this most necessary work, the experience of the Indian Forest Department can offer valuable hints whenever South African politicians seriously determine to arrest the process of deforestation which is fast converting their country into an irreclaimable desert.

IT is now over a fortnight since a telegram was received from the Secretary of State for India announcing that as many regimental officers in the Bombay Army may be offered retirement as there are commandants and squadron and wing commanders of the reduced regiments who may elect to remain on in the service. We believe we are right in saying that the only two officers of disbanded corps who intend availing themselves of the Government terms are Colonel Malcolmson, of the 3rd Sind Horse, and Colonel Smith, of the 18th Regiment N. I. Presuming this to be the case, fourteen officers of the Bombay Army are now in a position to retire from the service on the conditions announced last March by General Wilson. What those conditions are we will briefly recapitulate for the benefit of the wavering. An officer retiring will receive the pension of his rank, which, it need hardly be said, he is already entitled to under the regulations. Secondly, he will have a free passage for himself and his family. Thirdly, he will have, in round numbers, a thousand pounds down if he happens to be a commandant, and about five hundred if he is a squadron or wing commander. Here end the benefits which will accrue to him on retirement; and as a set-off against these, he will lose all claim to off-reckonings, either in the shape of commutation or otherwise. The order distinctly says that no officer under 32 years' service is to be offered any share in the off-reckonings, a restriction which will effectually prevent most officers from having anything to do with the scheme. As we have already said, to an officer who has completed 32 years the present is an admirable chance of going on favourable terms; but we cannot see how officers of less service can derive any adequate compensation for what they are about to give up. Suppose a colonel of 31 years' service who is a commandant wishes to go. He will receive £456 pension per annum, £1,000 down, and a free passage. By serving on for seven years more, he will be able to retire on between eleven and twelve hundred a year. In short, the order restricting any share in prospective off-reckonings to all but a few very senior officers is of so prohibitory a nature that we are inclined to think there must be some mistake about it. At any rate, we strongly advise officers of the Bombay Army who may be undecided on the subject of retirement to be certain they see their way quite clearly before taking a step which will be irrevocable.

NEWS FROM THE FURTHER EAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HONGKONG, MAY 18.

IT is strange, but nevertheless true, that the Opium Question attracts more attention and greater agitation out of China than in it. The public mind in the Far East is at present otherwise occupied, with such topics as the French movement of aggression in Tonquin, the operations of the new company in North Borneo, the abolition of the Spanish restrictions on Manilla tobacco, and the opening out of Corea to foreign trade.

FRENCH ANNEXATIONS.

Regarding the Franco-Annamese war, the result was a foregone conclusion. When the money was voted, about this period last year, by the French Chamber, for the expedition, the ostensible purpose of which was the suppression of piracy on the coast line south-west of China in the Gulf of Tonquin, one of the members in that Assembly denounced the grant as a prelude to annexation. The prediction then made is now verified. The French have already taken the initiative as regards permanency of occupation; and the principal towns in their new conquest, Hanoi, the capital, and Haipong, the chief commercial port, are now being laid out after the most approved French models. Public opinion is strongly condemnatory of the action of France in this matter; and this fresh acquisition of territory will, doubtless, prove but a negative addition to French power and influence in the East. The operations of the war, so far, may be condensed into a few words. The explosion of much powder at one place, and the appropriation of the contents of the treasury at another!

The survey for a telegraph line from Bangkok to Saigon is now nearly completed, and, should the wire connection ever be made, the French authorities will certainly take measures for extending the same up north-east. But there is greater probability of Bangkok and Mergui being connected not only by wire, but also by rail, before the Franco-Siamese line is taken in hand. The Isthmus of Kraw canal and railway projects have been discussed dry.

NEW BORNEO.

The "New Ceylon," as Hatton designates the Brunei cession or Sabba in North Borneo, has been, there are grounds for apprehension, overdrawn. If the country was such an "El Dorado" of agricultural and other wealth as people try to make it, how can the present condition of Labuan, ceded to the British in 1845, and that of Sarawak, under the enlightened rule of the Brookes—uncle and nephew—be accounted for under the profuseness of so much natural wealth? The miniature East India Company will have, for many a long year, nothing but uphill work; and its position will be by no means enhanced by the contiguity of Dutch rivalry on one side of the settlement, with Spanish jealousy on the other. The promoters of the project ignore the competition it will meet from the Native States under British protection in the Malayan Peninsula, as well as from Sumatra and other parts of the Archipelago.

The Spanish Government has given the same freedom to the Philippines in the matter of tobacco production and manufacture as that long accorded to Cuba. Singapore first set the example of the advantages to be derived from free trade in the East; Hongkong followed her example; and these two British colonies now stand conspicuously forward from among their surroundings as practical illustrations of the advantages to be derived from unrestricted commerce and unhampered trade in this part of the world. An impetus has been given to sugar production in these islands by the introduction of British capital and enterprise. The Luzon Sugar Company was floated in Hongkong, and its management is resident in the colony; so that in this industry, as in others, the resources of Spain are indebted for development to outside aid. The approach of the typhoon season brings to mind, however, the obligations of British commerce, which monopolises the greatest share of the foreign trade of China, to the Manilla observatory conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. The approach of typhoons and storm warnings, and regular meteorological observations, are cabled to Hongkong, and thence to all the coast ports of China and Japan.

THE RUSSIANS AND COREA.

The designs of Russia as regards Corea are carefully watched by all the foreign Powers. The Muscovite Government has long had an eye upon Lazareff as a commercial port on the Pacific in unison with Vladivostock as a naval station on the same sea, where Russia is evidently bent upon retaining supremacy. But her designs on the "Forbidden Land" have been checkmated, and Corea will be thrown open to foreign trade with equal facilities to those now afforded by China. Japan was the only outside nation that heretofore enjoyed the privilege of commercial intercourse; but abuse of the concession has destroyed the monopoly and precipitated the present state of affairs. It is surmised that a customs service for the four free ports of Corea, to be, will be organised on the same plan as that of China under the management of Sir Robert Hart, K. C. M. G. (the title being of recent creation). However, whatever may be in future for the foreign relations of Corea, there is this much certain, that there are representatives of the fleets of England, France, Germany, and the United States, as well as a rather formidable contingent from the Russian North Pacific Navy, to watch the interests of their respective nations in the coming commercial treaties with that country. It is asserted that the establishment of these foreign relations with Corea will effectually secure the peninsula from either Russian or Japanese annexation—especially the former; in fact, the movements of both these nations in this direction have continually kept China on the *qui vive*, and if anything, her relations with the latter country have been for some time far from amicable; certainly, with the former, they are now becoming strained. After all, the advantages to be derived from Corean trade may be much exaggerated; and the opinion entertained is that it is the position of this tongue of land, interposing between China and Japan, which forms its chief value, as regards a footing in the country, in the estimation of England, the United States, and Russia.

HONGKONG GOSSIP.

There is not much to record locally except that the departure of the British fleet on its summer cruise was simply a roundabout way for asserting that its objective point was Corea. The harbour was visited by the Russian Admiral Aslambegoff and fleet, *en route* to the same destination, after visiting the Straits and Siam. This fleet left the good folk of Melbourne in high dudgeon, in consequence of the refusal of its officers to accept the hospitality proferred by the denizens of the "Queen of the South" during their stay in that port. Whatever may have been the cause, the Victorians have certainly taken deep umbrage at the slight which they will have as "designed." The harbour was also visited by the Canton (Chinese) fleet escorting the viceroy of the two Kwang North to temporarily relieve the great Li Hung Chang, viceroy of the North, during the enforced retirement of 100 days necessitated by the demise of his mother. This is the only statesman in China with anything like enlightened views; and the manner in which he has controlled the foreign policy of his country, particularly of late years, would entitle him to rank high even among Western politicians. The Governor of Macao, a Portuguese dependency passed through this place for Japan in connection with the Treaty Revision. The tea season has opened in the north; and commercial opinion is much engaged on the relative merits or rates of speed of the different vessels now loading for the usual competition. The Hongkong sugar-refining industry bids fair to take a prominent place in the world. There are two factories in progress—one estimated to cost from 25 to 30 lakhs of rupees, and the other about a third of that amount. The defences of the colony are progressing rapidly, and will soon secure the harbour and town from attack from any quarter—torpedoes or submarine mining playing an important part in the scheme now being carried out. Local legislation under the provisional Government of the colony is flat. The weather and rains—both together—have set in. Mangoes from Manilla have made their appearance in the markets. The General Commanding and staff are absent on inspection to the Straits. Chiarini's Circus is about to start its performances, and the Italian Opera Co., after a prolonged stay, are leaving. There is nothing more said *re* the telegraph land line to Canton, and the agitation for a cable to Macao has subsided. The "poor white" difficulty is once again revived in China. The tide of emigration still rolls towards America—principally, however, to British Columbia.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES FROM THE COAL BUNDERS.

WE learn that extensive frauds by certain native dealers in coal have been discovered. A correspondent writes :—"Some well-known European mercantile firms in Bombay have been for a long time swindled to an aggregate amount of four lakhs of rupees, being the cost of several thousands of tons of coal. It is said that the fraudulent practice now brought to light has been continued for a number of years. Large depôts of coal are located at the different bunders, and *purdasee* watchmen on a miserable stipend of ten or twelve rupees per month are placed in charge of them. Delivery orders issued by the respective firms to the native dealers being handed to these watchmen more than double the quantities specified in the orders appear to have been removed from the stores surreptitiously, or with the connivance of the watchmen. This is the result of a penny wise and pound foolish policy on the part of the firms concerned. In a day or two information will [illegible] against the culprits in the Police Court, [illegible] them is a Hindu and two are Parsees."

THE COLABA CHURCH AFGHAN WAR MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In sending you the accompanying list of subscriptions, will you allow me, through your columns, to ask those officers who have not yet remitted subscriptions from their stations to do so with as little delay as possible?

The special memorials have been executed and have arrived in the church, and it is desirable to order the general memorial tablets immediately.—Yours, &c.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Hon. Treasurer.

Colaba, June 4.

Subscriptions received since last published list :—

FOR GENERAL MEMORIAL TABLETS.

	Rs.	
The officers and men of the Marine Battalion	155	
AHMEDNAGAR.		
Major J. G. Fagan	5	0
Lieut. W. Wild	5	0
Surgeon-Major R. Bowman	25	0
QUETTA.		
Brigadier-General Stanley Edwardes, C. B.	50	0
Capt. Snodgrass, R. A.	10	0
Capt. Wynell Mayow, R. A.	5	0
Lieut. Calder, R. A.	10	0
Lieut. Mathews, R. A.	5	0
Colonel Mallaby, 13th N. I.	20	0
Major Laing, 13th N. I.	15	0
Lieut. Alban, 13th N. I.	10	0
Major Hibbert	15	0
Lieut. Sherard	10	0
Surgeon-Major McCreery	15	0
	355	1
Amount previously received	2,157	3
Total	2,512	4
Sum required, £230 or about Rs. 3,000		

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, arrived in Bombay harbour from London last night at 9 o'clock with the European mails of the 19th ult. and the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. J. Mellor.	Col. and Mrs. Pennay.
Major Marriott.	Capt. Hutchinson.
Miss B. Morrison.	Lieut. Lincoln.
Mrs. Rose Channer, & infant	Lieut. Campbell.
Lieut. Stanly.	Mr. J. Holden.
Mrs. Moorhouse.	Mr. J. Dyer.

FROM VENICE.

Major Apperly.	Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll.
Dr. Cruikshank.	Mr. W. Clerk.
Mr. Beardmore.	Hon. R. West.
Mr. S. Macdonald.	Mr. J. T. Simpson.
Col. and Mrs. Phillips.	Lieut. Hopkins.
Major Maltby.	Mr. W. D. Robinson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

THE state of affairs in Egypt has been the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone has introduced his Bill for settling the arrears of rent in Ireland; the conditions on which Mr. Parnell and his friends were released from Kilmainham have been on two occasions discussed at great length; and last night the debate on the second reading of the new Irish Coercion Bill, which is expected to end to-day, began.

A State Ball was given by the Queen's [illegible] at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, [illegible]

Occasional arrests continue to be made [illegible] but up to the present time no sufficient [illegible] has been obtained to warrant the detention [illegible] of the persons arrested on suspicion of complicity with the Phoenix Park murders.

The Queen has written a sympathetic letter to Miss Burke, who is to receive a pension of £400 a years.

Mr. Parnell has been placed under police protection, some of that gentleman's friends having represented to the Home Secretary that fears were entertained of designs against his life.

A tin canister filled with explosive material and with a lighted fuse attached was found at one of the doors of the Mansion House on May 12.

Mr. E. Ashley has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir A. Hayter succeeds Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as Financial Secretary at the War Office.

The New Eddystone Lighthouse was formally opened yesterday by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The state of affairs in Egypt is still critical, and a combined British and French squadron has been sent to Alexandria.

The Sultan has protested against the naval demonstration of the British and French Governments, but it is not expected that any ulterior measures will be adopted by the Porte.

The French military operations in Southern Tunis have ceased, and two columns of troops have been recalled by order of the Government.

The arrivals of emigrants from Europe into the United States continue to be extremely numerous.

The demand for labour is so great, especially in the Western States, that all who come have no difficulty in obtaining immediate employment.

A meeting of Irishmen was held in New-Y[ork] Friday, for the ostensible purpose of denouncing the assassinations in Dublin, but the speeches [illegible] resolutions were directed rather to condemn [illegible] of English rule in Ireland.

The Supreme Court of the District of Co[lumbia] has over-ruled the exceptions presented to the [con]viction of Guiteau.

The Transvaal Volksraad has been opened [illegible] Triumvirate declared the prospects of the [illegible] to be good, and relations with the natives [illegible] tory.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir J. R. [illegible] Sir Pyers Mostyn; Col. J. T. Smith, [illegible] Lieut. J. Alves, Mad. Ret.; Vice-Admiral [illegible] Nolloth; the Hon. E. M. Vaughan; Mr. H. [illegible] late M. P. for Wigan; Admiral J. A. Duntze; [illegible] Freer, J. P., and D. L. for Leicester; the Hon. [illegible] Grant.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

The Grand Prix, ran to-day, resulted as follows:—

Bruce	...	...	...	1
Fenelon	...	...	...	2
Alhambra	...	...	...	3

GARIBALDI.

ROME, JUNE 4.

General mourning is being observed throughout Italy for the death of Garibaldi. His body will be cremated, in accordance with a special wish to that effect expressed in his will.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 4.

Dervish Pasha, with the other members of the Turkish Commission, left here for Alexandria yesterday.

Lord Dufferin has telegraphed to Earl Granville that the action of the Sultan renders an adjournment of the proposed Conference desirable.

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 5.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad informing them of the rejection by the Sultan of the proposal made by France for a Conference on the Egyptian question.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN EGYPT.

H. I. M. the Sultan has telegraphed to the Khedive to order Arabi Pasha to cease military preparations and the fortificaiton works at Alexandria.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, JUNE 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Surats steady.	4¼
Fair Dhollerah ...	4¼
5 per cent. French Rentes ...	115½
3 per cent. Consols for account ...	100⅜ ex. divnd.
Bar Silver ...	52 7-16
4 per cent. Govt. Securities ...	94½
4½ per cent. do. ...	91½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, JUNE 4.

At 10 p.m. ...	78·6

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

„ 6 a.m. ...	77·6
„ 10 a.m. ...	82·1
„ 2 p.m. ...	83·3
„ 4 p.m. ...	84·3

REAR ADMIRAL GORE-JONES having completed his five years' service in command of the East Indian Station, and made over charge to Admiral Sir William Hewett, his successor, goes home by the mail-steamer Rohilla, which leaves Bombay to-day.

A PRIVATE of H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., stationed at Ahmedabad, shot himself in the lines at about 2 o'clock on Friday morning last. His remains were burned later in the forenoon. Rs. 117 were found in his room. A correspondent informs us that "it is believed by the natives that a centipede crept into his head through the ear, and drove him mad."

IT is rumoured that the 26th Regiment N. I. will go from Ahmedabad to Baroda in the room of the 11th Regiment N. I., to be disbanded on the 1st proximo.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL assembled at Bolarum on the 2nd May to try Subadar Kalleedeen Tewaree, of the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on a charge of behaving in a manner unbecoming the position and character of an officer, in having, at Bolarum, on the 9th October, 1881, offered a bribe to Colonel Richard Kirwan Macquoid, commanding the regiment, with the view of obtaining from Colonel Macquoid a favourable reply to a request he, Subadar Kalleedeen Tewaree, was about to make, by dropping a massive gold ring into the coat pocket of Colonel Macquoid. The court found that the prisoner was not guilty of the charge.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK, Commissioner, Presidency Division (Calcutta), has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment lately vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, of Secretary to the Bengal Government.

THE Indian and Oriental Electrical Storage and Works Company of London offer a premium of 50 guineas for the best and 25 guineas for the second best design for an electric tram-car for India. The car is to be designed to seat 30 persons and to carry 50 cells under the seats, each cell to be 10" by 8" by 4½" in size. We hope the company will obtain the designs they seek; for then, perhaps, tram-cars propelled by electricity may soon glide along our streets.

THE weather was tolerably warm at Simla during last week. The thermometer stood at 84° in the shade for four days.

MR. W. DALLAS, of the London Meteorological Office, who has been appointed Superintendent of the office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is expected to reach India by the middle of next month, and to join his appointment at Simla.

WE have received a volume of the Natural Science series of handbooks issued by the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, on the *First Principles of Chemistry*. Mr. Samuel Cooke, of the College of Science, Poona, is the author. The little book is well adapted for its purpose, which is to put students and the general public in possession of the fundamental principles of chemistry. The style is very clear and simple. This handbook will doubtless prove as popular and useful as *The First Principles of Astronomy*, by the same author, issued two years ago by the Department.

AT the Railway Conference, which is to be held at Simla in August, the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway will be represented by Mr. David Ross, C.I.E., Traffic Manager, and Mr. Lightfoot, Auditor.

WITHIN two days of each other, but with a difference of 12 years' service, two officers of the Indian Army come into their off-reckonings this week: Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Broughton, of the Bengal Infantry, on the 5th instant, with 26 years' service, and Colonel Sir Charles C. Johnston, K.C.B., R.S.C., on the 7th instant, with 38 years; the former being 44½ years of age, whilst the latter has lived longer by ten years. Colonel Sir C. C. Johnston is in receipt of a good-service pension, which was granted him in February last year, whilst on the 24th May, the same year, he was made a K. C. B.

THE Lahore paper says:—There are fresh "scares" at Peshawur. It is said that Kumal is on the prowl, with a following, dressed as policemen; and that the civil authorities have been warned from the district. The sentries of the 35th N. I. have again been practising at an orderly officer; but, fortunately, several rounds fired missed their mark.

THE *Englishman* understands that no steps will be taken to apprehend Surgeon D. O'Sullivan, who quietly left Calcutta, as it is believed, in the s. s. Dacca. Doctor O'Sullivan will probably be allowed to proceed to England, and Her Majesty will be advised to dispense with his services for being absent without leave.

THE N.-W. Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended on the 31st May states:—Slight rain has fallen in two districts. The heat is intense. Wind variable, but chiefly easterly, with occasional storms. Prices are rising slightly. Cholera is reported from Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh, and is increasing in Allahabad, chiefly north of the Ganges. There is some small-pox in five districts. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Moradabad, and Jhansi.

IT is rumoured in Calcutta that Mr. W. H. Ryland, Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, is to be deputed to England to select and purchase stamping machines with recent improvements for the Stamp Office in Calcutta, and that he is to obtain a few months' leave for the purpose. But the question has not yet been definitely settled as to whether an officer is to be deputed from India, or whether the store-keeper of the India Office is to be entrusted with the special duty of selecting the machines and sending them out to this country.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, in a report on the manufactures in his district, gives the following particulars regarding weaving and the manufacture of cotton thread, which, according to the census of 1872, was the occupation of 18,000 of the inhabitants. The manufacture, he says, is now fallin t off, owing to the extensive imports of cloth from England, and the establishment of machinery in this country. The Manchester piece-goods are fast usurping the place of country-made articles, and many weavers have given up the loom and taken to other professions. Fine cloths after the Dacca patterns, and with thread imported from that celebrated city of muslins, are still made at Lashkarpore, and some coarse cloth is also manufactured in different parts of the district, which, though dearer, is more durable than the Manchester cloth. A thick description of cloth for winter and for sleeping in is also woven, besides screens and table-cloths from white or coloured country thread. The Munnipooris produce most lovely dyes for their cloths, but the production of these is guarded with the strictest secrecy, so that that no Bengalee has hitherto succeeded in producing them. In Munnipore itself the finer kinds of silks are manufactured by women of respectability and position, and the coarser kinds by professional weavers, but the total out-turn is small. In this district weaving and embroidering are still held in very high estimation, and Assamese mothers instruct their daughters in these arts at a very tender age. The silk industry will, in all probability, continue to live, and might be largely extended, but the total extinction of cotton manufactures is said to be only a question of time, owing to the yearly increasing imports of English goods.

* The *Englishman*, which has a tender corner in its heart for wealthy zemindars, cannot abide the Babu. "A property qualification will, it is to be hoped, exclude from these boards the shrieking brotherhood who have clamoured so long and loudly for local self-government. Once admit the semi-educated, penniless Babu to a seat on the board, and we shall have small centres of sedition established in every thannah. They are men who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. They would turn committees from being what they ought to be, working bodies, into luminare debating societies. They would bring them to the level of Irish Poor Law Boards, where the case of the poor is made subordinate to the discussion of home and foreign politics. They have clamoured for and have obtained local self-government. We have all along questioned the disinterestedness of their motives; but now that a government by the people has been or is about to be introduced, we should not allow the noisy and clamorous Babu to reap the benefit of the revolution that has been brought about, and above all things we should not allow him to use the power now entrusted to the people as an engine for his own aggrandisement, and as an instrument for the spread of sedition against the State, which he is ever ready to preach, and from the consequences of which he would gladly allow his dupes to be the sufferers. As we have said above, however, a property qualification will eliminate this class from the proposed boards, and we hope that the qualification will be a substantial one."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THERE is a break in the B. B. and C. I. line in Dhanuswamp, and traffic was for a time yesterday stopped beyond Boisur on the one side and Dhanu on the other. About two miles of the line in the swamp has been damaged. Some of the passengers, who were unable to continue their journey, are somewhat indignant at the delay, and complain of a want of assistance. They addressed the Agent as follows:—

"We the undersigned passengers in the passenger and mail up trains to Bombay beg to bring to your notice the want of organisation and care for the passengers and their luggage which has characterised the breakdown on your line to-day between Boisur and Baighur stations. We arrived at the breakdown about 1 o'clock, and found that no arrangements were made for the transfer of the passengers' luggage. We had to walk fully one mile in the pouring rain, and had to carry our own things. On arriving at the large bridge, we found no arrangements had been made for women, children, and infirm people to cross; there was not one plank on the bridge by which it could be crossed safely, though we had seen several loose planks on the broken part of the road close by. After a long time we got a plank over the bridge, and the engine driver of the Cuddapah train helped to get the passengers over. One Parsee guard of the up train was also of much assistance. After waiting fully one hour, a number of passengers impressed fifty coolies belonging to the permanent way, after a protest from the sub-inspector in charge of these men that this was contrary to orders. In this way the mails were got over, and some of the passengers' luggage; otherwise we might have stayed there till night. Besides those mentioned, none of the company's staff would do anything; everybody was afraid of overstepping his duty, and as a consequence nothing was done. We think that we ought to complain that though there must have been ample notice of the accident, none of the higher officials were on the spot to direct the necessary arrangements.—SIGNED BY EIGHT FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS."

They received the following reply from Mr. Wood, the Agent:—"I regret exceedingly the inconvenience, delay, and discomfort to which the mishap you relate exposed you and other passengers, and the absence of assistance that you complain of shall be carefully inquired into. You were, unfortunately, passengers by the first train that reached the scene of the break from the north after its occurrence, and the District Superintendent was, I understand, at Broach at the time. The spot where the break occurred is an unfrequented part of the line, at which supplies of labour and material are not usually obtainable on short notice. Steps were, however, promptly taken by the company's engineering staff to send down both and to repair the line."

The small bridge called the Capsee bridge was covered with water. The water which poured down from the hills will, no doubt, quickly subside, and it is hoped that traffic will not be delayed for more than a day or so. Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, travelled up the line on Sunday. He telegraphs that the booking of passengers can be carried on without interruption. The storm caused but trifling damage to the G. I. P. Railway. There was a small slip on the Ghauts, but it did not materially retard traffic. Some goods sheds at Waree-bunder were blown down, and this caused some inconvenience.

The Currency Offices, Bombay, appear to have suffered very severely by the storm of Friday night. Two windows were torn bodily from their posts, and hurled into Ash-lane. More than 40 panes of plate-glass, a quarter of an inch thick, and about 20 smaller ones, were broken. A window of one of the front rooms was literally burst in, and the apartment was deluged, the furniture it contained being ruined. The house, which has exceptionally strong foundations, at one time trembled as though shaken by an earthquake. The toddy palms in Mahim and Bandora suffered severely, and great numbers of them are now lying prone.

On Saturday morning the rains set in heavily at Hyderabad (Deckan).

The Madras mail-train which arrived in Bombay yesterday was delayed for a couple of hours by a great storm of wind and rain between Raichore and Sholapore. Rain has been falling heavily in the Neilgheris.

The Konkan is quite flooded, the paddy-fields being all covered with water. In the Dekkan the ryots were quite unprepared for the sudden setting in of the rains. The labourers are masters of the situation, and demand, and what is more obtain, 12 annas, and even a rupee, a day for assisting in ploughing and getting the seed into the ground.

The Commissioner of Police has received a report from the water police to the effect that prow No. 8574, Tindal Govind Esseo, laden with 29 tons of coal, was swamped alongside a steamer on Thursday. Tindal Gunoo Ramjee reported that his prow got adrift from the Mandvi-bunder on Saturday. Several fishing craft got adrift; one was found on the rocks at Colaba, and another near Oyster Rock. Five native craft, laden with rice and charcoal, have been lost on the way from Kurja to Bombay. The boats were not recovered, but no lives appear to have been lost. Prow 6102, Tindal Govind Mahadoo, was capsized off Mazagon on Saturday, but was picked up by a steam launch and taken to Carnac-bunder.

The Manager of the Bombay Saw Mills reports that 28 logs of timber got adrift and were washed out of the timber basin on Friday night.

About a lakh of rupees worth of cotton is stated to have been damaged on the Colaba Green by the recent heavy rains. Large quantities of this wet cotton is now being packed in godowns in several parts of the town. If this cotton is not properly ventilated it will take fire.

In Bombay yesterday there was a break lasting some hours. The sun shone, though the clouds were still thick and threatening. In the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the rain recommenced, and in the evening there was a heavy thunderstorm lasting several hours.

At midnight the rain had ceased and the sky became clearer, but the aspect remained threatening.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

We have received the following copies of telegrams from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, Simla:—

JUNE 3.—With local exceptions at Agra and Bareilly, the barometer continues falling in the N. W. Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India. It is also falling again in the Punjab and the Indus Valley, but remains steady in the Central Provinces and Berar. From Bengal and all places eastward no reports have been received. In Southern India there has been a very slight fall. Except near the hills, the winds are west or north-west in the Punjab and the Gangetic plain and Northern Rajputana; west in the Gujerat, Central India, and the Central Provinces; and in the peninsula southerly, chiefly south-west. Belgaum reports the monsoon apparently setting in, and Bombay, a severe gale which looks cyclonic and may be the vanguard of the monsoon. Goa had four inches of rain in twodays; Benares, Bombay, Belgaum, Mangalore, Chitaldroog, half to one inch; Indore, Jullunder, Seoni, Dhulia, and Salem small quantities, above one tenth.

JUNE 4.—No reports were received from Bombay, south of Surat, nor from any part of Southern India beyond Masulipatam. It is uncertain, therefore, whether the monsoon has set in at Bombay. The barometer continues falling everywhere, especially in Sind, Rajputana, Gujerat, and the Western States of Central India. Indore reports dark gloomy weather, like the approach of the monsoon. In Bengal the weather is cloudy and showery at some stations, but at Saugor Island the weather is fine, and at Gopalpore the sea is only slightly disturbed. Northerly winds have almost disappeared except in Behar and locally elsewhere. In Central and Western India the winds are between west and south. Rain, including that of previous days, at Dhubri above five inches; Nowgong above three; Salem above two; Sibsagar, Silchar, Chittagong, Saugor Island, Dinagepore, and Furneah one to two; Dacca, Calcutta, and Calicut half to one inch; Sirsa, Mozufferpore, Thayetmyo, and Rangoon, small quantities, above one tenth. Bombay reports continuous rain, twelve inches.

JUNE 5.—Reports to-day are very defective. None have been received from the greater part of Southern India. The barometer shows no general change; only small oscillations over limited areas. In the Central Provinces the winds are southerly, and the clouds are on the increase. Local storms, duststorms with slight rain, are reported from the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Central India. At Bombay heavy rain continues, four-and-a-half inches since yesterday morning. Dacca, Chittagong, Poona, Calicut, and Rangoon, between one and two; Gauhati, under one; Simla, Saugor Island, Sutna, and Nellore, small quantities, above one tenth.

RAINFALL AT POONA.—Table showing actual rainfall gauged at the Sassoon Hospital on the

4th June up to 6 p. m.	..	..	0 51
Amount previously gauged	..	..	7 81
		Total ..	8 35

—Deccan Herald.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	14 56	20 20	19 23	20 23
4 Sunday	3 13	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5 Monday	.. ..	0 36	0 56	0 70
Total ..	17 69	20 56	19 79	20 93

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Monday, 5th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to sea level. F. and Sea.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·611	90·0	W S W	18	0·00
Surat ...	·610	83·6	S	11	1·54
Bombay ...	·667	82·1	W	16	0·67
Ratnagiri ...	·688	81·3	Calm.	..	1·01
Karwar ...		not	received.		
Mangalore ...	·831	78·0	W S W	7	0·55
Calicut ...	·887	78·6	S W	11	0·79
Cochin ...	·880	75·6	E N E	2	1·08
Masulipatam.	·810	84·2	W	..	0·31
Madras ...	·723	93·3	S S W	11	0·00
Negapatam ...	·771	91·4	W S W	9	0·00

KHANDALLA MOUNTAIN BATTERY AND SUNDRIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, JUNE 3.

I AM sorry I spoke. I humbly beg the pardon of the mountain battery's friend (your correspondent of the 30th inst.) I am not particularly given to early rising, but since coming to this mountain-top I have taken to roaming about in the early morning over hill and down dale, and I have limbered up the "highest hill in Khandalla;" but never have I met the enemy. However, this does not go to prove that the battery does not practice; and what was said was by no means intended as a reflection on person, place, or thing. It was only the utterings of the uninitiated and friendless, for "whene'er I take my walks abroad how many guns I see; I never, never talk to them and they never talk to me," so how could I be "invited to Lanowlee" to see the practice? I therefore only see the "mules, not engaged, taking their morning exercise on the Lanowlee road," although seldom on that road myself. As this is not an impossible feat here, I trust I may not be credited with putting forward an enigma.

Poor little mules! I wonder what they have thought of the dissatisfaction we have been undergoing—not the melting-down process that you Bombayites go in for. It is the melting and the pelting of the elements, which have poured down on us terrifically and unceasingly for the last 48 hours, creating almost Egyptian darkness and necessitating the aid of kerosine-oil all day in unfortunate bungalows which are not in possession of glass windows.

A laughable story was related to me to-day, and as it occurred during our storm, it may interest some. A friend was roused out of his sleep by an alarm of snake. A lantern with a small kerosine light was immediately seized, and, as is the usual habit of kerosine lamps, it went out; but the lantern seemed to be all in a blaze, whereupon the two friends in distress forgot the snake and began to blow out, as they thought, the lighted pieces of oil. After a few fruitless attempts they discovered that the flames were fire-flies, which had got inside as well as outside the lantern! The snake, I may as well relieve you by informing you, turned out to be a large insect-looking like a scorpion, covered with whiskers. The fire-flies are simply gorgeous this year, and notwithstanding all the tremendous downpour we have had, they are blazing away as vigorously as ever. I am thankful to relate that once more can we hear the croaking frog and the *skritching* wing and leg of innumerable insects, which means that these mundane things are not being overpowered by Jupiter Pluvius. May we hope for finer weather to-morrow?

INDIAN HOTELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "A Wayfarer" that the Bombay hotels need considerable improvement. But I don't know why he pities us at the Ports, as the hotels are unquestionably not only the best in Bombay, but the best in India. I have stopped frequently at Watson's and at other Bombay hotels, and in sundry hotels outside this Presidency, and in Ceylon, and I therefore speak from experience. If Watson's had a lift and a different arrangement of bath-rooms, it would be the best in construction. The proprietor would be wise to see what can be done in these directions. Considerable improvements have been made within the last few years, and it would pay, I think, to do more.

As for the cooking, all that can be said is that it is not so good as that at a private bungalow, nor so bad as that at an ordinary India hotel. I am not able to say why it should not be as good as the former. I am quite certain that it would pay to make it so. I am not so unreasonable as to expect china-ware instead of delf in an Indian hotel; you don't get it in Continental hotels except very exceptionally, and then they make you pay through the nose for the luxury. But a vigorous overhauling of the cookery I should strongly recommend. And if in Watson's, still more is it necessary in other hotels, where the food is for the most part positively injurious to health if one lives on it for any time.

I don't think there is room in Bombay for more hotels. What is required is an amelioration of those now existing. The new management of Watson's is a great advance on what passed for management some years ago, and I am sure the cost of the improvements effected must have been recouped in a few months. The hotel is now nearly always full, which shows that the public knows when it is dealt with in a fairly liberal spirit. This is an encouragement to the proprietor to go on in the same lines and make the chief of the Bombay hotels equal to any in Europe. The rest would have to follow suit or

SHUT UP.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad you inserted the letter and description to-day about Watson's Hotel. Every Bombayite has an interest in the success of what is, after all, a great Bombay institution. They had recently another very awkward rule in force there, viz., putting out the lights of the dining-room directly after dinner—in fact, before dinner was well over. Your correspondent has pointed out that the ladies' and gentlemen's writing-room is much too small. I have often wondered what ladies do there after dinner. Their writing-room is small and stuffy, and is in fact never used for that reason; but the dining-room is the finest room in the hotel, and is always cool, being, besides, well supplied with punkhas. Surely it would not require great skill to turn a portion of this dining-room (when meals are over) into a sort of lounging-room for ladies and gentlemen, where such as wish to chat together, or play whist, or read, could do so. Gentlemen at present adjourn to the billiard-room. Let the ladies and those who care for ladies' society be able to stay up-stairs in the cool dining-room.

A LATE RESIDENT.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bracadaile (s), from Marseilles; Cathay (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Knight of St. Patrick (s), for Hull; Clintonia (s), Antwerp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Fraser and Avoca entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Bretwalda entered yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Thomas Stevens, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of May 470 patients were entered in this charitable institution, whom 402 were new admissions (including 5 in-door patients).

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 1871, the average daily attendance being 280.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Wilson, articled seaman of the British ship County of Selkrig, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his ship. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A SWAMY IN BOMBAY.—A grand ceremony took place at the house of Mr. Wassoodev Krishna Mahale in Anunt Rushee's Oart, opposite the bungalow of the Janty Laic Club, on Saturday last, at 6 p. m., on account of the visit of the well-known Swamy of the (Vaisnav) Senoys.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Shaik Abdool Ebrahim Hoosein, *alias* Ardeseer Merwanjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of inducing Pandoo Bhowanee to deliver to him Rs. 3 under false pretences. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Cumroodin Alkoosha, a Mahomedan labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of illegally having in his possession twenty-and-a-half tolas of opium. He was fined Rs. 7, and the opium was ordered to be confiscated and taken to the Collector of Customs for disposal.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—An artillery-man named J. Coil was reported to have left the Colaba Barracks on Sunday night, at 10 o'clock, with his rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition. Information was at once circulated, and a few hours afterwards the man was discovered by the Barrack Police concealed in a large drain in the lines. He was arrested and kept in confinement in the guard-room.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Kalia Ameer, a lad about seven years of age, who was gored by a buffalo, on Oyster Bay, on the 31st ultimo, and died from the injuries he sustained. The verdict was that death was caused by fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain by his having been gored by a buffalo whilst pulling it by the tail.

NATIVE REFORMERS.—Mr. Mahadev Moreshwar Kunte is reported to have expressed rather strong language towards the theistic movement in this Presidency in his speech delivered from the platform of the Poona Prarthana Samaj. He seems to have come to the conclusion, and is now of opinion, that the principles of the Samaj are not correct; that our reformers, who wish to educate their ladies and give them more liberty than is allowed, are little better than misguided people who know not what they are about. At present we are not inclined to discuss the question with Mr. Kunte, who has every right to his opinion. But we will say this much—that this sudden change in Mr. Kunte's opinions has been proclaimed by him to the public in a rather objectionable manner. Could not Mr. Kunte find another place for taking the public into his confidence? We can only feel sorry for the indiscreet act, though some people are likely to go further and say that as long as he can get credit for *originality*, which some people might very appropriately call *eccentricity*, Mr. Kunte does not care a rap whether he talks sense or nonsense. But that is a question of detail. Our present purpose is to ask Mr. Kunte whether he was not wrong in expressing his new opinions from the platform of the Prarthana Samaj, well knowing that those opinions were directly antagonistic to the principles and rules of the Samaj. Mr. Kunte might comfort himself with the belief that he has done nothing wrong; but if public morality is not a mere visionary thing, and Mr. Kunte has any respect for it, he ought to know that his conduct is not calculated to reflect credit on himself.—*Subodha Patrika.*

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

THE following reply has been received by H. H. Aga Shahuddin Shah, Khan Bahadur Honorary Surgeon Shaikh Hyder Cassum, and Mr. R. M. Sayani, to a letter addressed by them, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, to Government:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th May, forwarding for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress, a congratulatory address from the Mahomedan community of Bombay, on Her Majesty's escape from assassination.

"In reply I am to inform you that the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the Crown expressed in the address have given great satisfaction to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, who has caused the address to be forwarded to the Government of India, for submission to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State."

A similar reply has been received by Mr. P. F. Gomes, as representing the Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay, to the address they submitted to Her Majesty, dated the 23rd May.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

H. E. Rear-Admiral W. Gore-Jones.
Capt. R. D. King.
Mr. F. A. Carter.
Mr. A. B. Leslie.
Mr. E. T. Dixon.
Mr. G. Chalmers.
Mr. and Mrs. Clement West and infant.
Mr. C. Tubs.
Mr. F. W. Davis.
Mr. J. M. Drennan.
Mr. and Mrs. Spiers, two children, and infant.
Two Master Spiers.
Mrs. D. K. Maclean.
Mrs. Smith and two children.
Mr. J. Foley, wife, and four children.
Mr. T. Marsh.
Mr. Hindson.
Mr. H. V. G. Hughes.
Mr. H. V. Williams.
Mr. G. Reeves.
Miss and Master Lidbitter.
Mr. J. Knowles.
Mrs. Harwood, child, and infant.
Mr. G. W. Read.
Mr. Griffin.
Mr. M. W. Price.
Hy. H. C. Holmes.
Mrs. Alexander.
Mr. and Mrs. McKay.
Mr. and Mrs. Finlay.
Mr. J. R. Wilson.
Mr. and Mrs. Platte.
Miss Maude.
Mr. W. Young.
Surg.-Maj. J. McCreery.
Mr. W. Watkins.
Mr. F. Anderson.
Mr. J. Day.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. W. H. Cole.
Mr. G. Cotton.
Major and Mrs. Morley.
Mr. A. S. Macdonald.
Mr. W. Macdonald.
Major C. Covey.
Lieut. Dagg.
Lieut.-Col. F. S. Russell.
Mr. S. Russell.
Mr. T. Worthington.
Mr. H. Groves.
Mr. J. Adam.
Lt.-Col. M. C. Garard.
Mr. Brennan.
Col. G. H. W. Hoggan.
Mrs. Hoggan.
Miss Hoggan, child, and one infant.

FOR VENICE.

Surgeon-Major H. C. Gillespie.
Mr. G. K. Heinrichs.
Mr. A. Liemann.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Macpherson.
Two gentlemen.
Mr. H. J. Meyers.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. Hari Babajee.
Mrs. Hari Babajee and two children.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Kashgar, Captain R. G. Murray, 13th June

For Brindisi.—Mr. H. Le Fanu.

The s. s. Verona, Captain E. Ashdown, 20th June.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. J. F. Stevens.
Mr. G. Jacob.
Miss Clark.

For London.—Mr. John Davies.

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt. C. T. Whitaker.
For Aden.—Lieut. G. R. Tod.
Mr. W. Hudleston.

VALUE OF MILL PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—We notice an article in your issue of the 19th May, in which you state that it is quite impossible that the People of India S. & W. Company can ever hope to earn the dividend, the prospectus predicts, resulting from the high price paid to the vendors; you also add very emphatically, the cost being so high, it will preclude this Company from ranking among safe companies; and that the ground is not sufficiently large for future extension, and that a Lahore contemporary is in ecstacies at the exceptional arrangements made with the vendors; and you seem to be more surprised at the gentlemen who singed the certificate of the cost of machinery. We now proceed to answer all the queries and relieve your mind of all doubt on the matter; but before doing so, allow us to remark that you are quite ignorant on the subject you wrote about, and certainly not justified in writing in such a manner, without taking an opinion of some expert in mill matters.

The prospectus says clearly and distinctly that this mill is got up specially to spin the lower numbers of yarns, a low count mill. You ought, in fairness to the company and to the public, before you made an analogous with other mills in Calcutta and Bombay, consulted, if you did not know, some expert in mill matters who do know what count mill meant. Had you done this, you would not have made such a blundering and misleading statement; for there is no room for an analogy at all, as far as cost per spindle is concerned, and to say the least of it, by your anxiety to be clever you have certainly done this company a great injustice by your insinuating remarks, and remarks that do not tally with the working of your own mills, when in fact saying you have always pointed out the wide field for the Cotton Industry in India. We do not see how these two statements agree; for had you been anxious to write fairly for the good of this important industry, you certainly would have taken an opinion as to what a low count mill meant. The prospectus distinctly says on average 10s the machinery will take off 10 ozs. per spindle; we ask you fairly and honestly, is there or is there not any analogous here? Well in a word, to procure double and more, the production understand that double the quantity of preparing machinery is required, and all other things in proportion—engine power, boiler power, stores, &c. When you come to analyze all this, you will find this to be cheapest mill ever erected in India. The machinery is also adapted for spinning 20s, the same as the Calcutta and Bombay mills; and if at any time it is resolved that 20s average shall be spun, the cost to the company then of the 10,000 spindles would be about Rs. 26 per spindle; at the present moment, and by the specification sold to the company, there is ample preparing machinery and stores for a mill of 10,000 spindles spinning 20s, same as mills in Calcutta and Bombay. We are repeating mills in Bombay and Calcutta for the purpose of driving it into you, that is no comparison at all. We may also mention that the engine and boiler powers are sufficient for 15,000 spindles, spinning 20s same as Bombay and Cauclitta mills. This extraordinary power required for 5,000 spindles spinning counts ought to be a convincing testimony of the quantity of machinery it has to drive and the power the engine has to exert. In regard to why we sell the concern to a company so soon, that entirely our business, and why doing so is for cash money, we had any profit at all. There are hundreds of circumstances, where concerns have been taken over by companies at a heavy loss to the vendors; and the reasons we sold to the company is, as we said before, reasons of our own, which we do not care to satisfy you with. However, it is sufficient to say we did not sell it to form a company with a view of profit, but for the agency, which we consider will pay us a handsome return for our trouble; and we are sanguine that it will do much more than the prospectus says it will do, even in bad trade, at least that is what we have arrived at with figures now before us. Therefore in justice to the company, and to the public we trust, after you make the necessary inquiries as to the cost of a low count mill of this description, you will unreservedly retract through your paper all you have said in error or ignorance, or anything you like to call it; and on perusual of the following specification of buildings, articles and things of which we can give only a rough sketch here, we hope you will also give the Lahore contemporary credit for knowing apparently more of the subject than you did yourself; hence the reason he was in ecstacies; and that you will also withdraw the imputation, what you object to is the gentleman who put his name to the certificate of machinery; we must insist upon your retracting this without loss of time; for we are in a position to prove that the vendors will drop money by the contract, and this has been put repeatedly to the Board of Directors; so much so that the company has resolved to build its own godown, and as a consequence, and proof, that the concern is a cheap one. One of the largest mill owners in Bombay is amonst our heaviest shareholders and several others in Bombay; and we ask you whether you think men who are thoroughly versed in mill property would invest, in these bad times, if the purchase was not a reasonable one, as you would have the public to believe. The following summary will denote to you what the requirements of a low count mill of 5,000 spindles are, and we ask you openly to give an honest opinion whether they are at a reasonable figure or not. We cannot give a detailed list, as that would occupy all your columns, but any expert will tell you the requirements in proportion to the summary given. We may also point out that a small mill cannot be put up at a corresponding rate with a large mill; a mill of 5,000 spindles spinning low numbers is almost large enough, or 10,000 at most: but we have ample room for 15,000 spindles, spinning low numbers on the company's ground; and a mill of 10,000 spindles spinning average 10s is equal to production of yarns to one of 22,000 spindles spinning 20s. The difference of cost of a small mill as against a large one is about 30 % because the—

Chimney ...	is about the same	
Tank ...	...	do. do.
Skutching house	...	do. do.
Mechanic shop	...	do. do.
Engine and boiler house		do. do.

and many other things, which are required for a small mill would only be required for a mill of 30,000 spindles; therefore there is no comparison in cost.

Specifications for your information.

Main buildings, 300 × 81—Mangalore tiles—roof and plastered—floor pavement.

Engine house ...	56 × 20
Boiler do. ...	56 × 30
Tank ...	100 × 100 × 20
Brick chimney ...	6 inside × 100.
Press house ...	50 × 70.

Engines rope driving 2 boilers 25 × 6½ galloway to work at 100lb.

5,000 mules.

25 carding engines, 40 × 30.

1,120 spindles, roving, drawings, slubbings, &c. to suit shafting pulleys, throughout the whole of the mill.

Stores complete for a mill of 11,000 spindles, spinning 20s—all machinery loose boss; all long collars.

Change wheels to spin from 0s. to 20s.

Mechanic shop with full complement of tools

Blacksmith's Shop ... do. do. do.

Skutching house complete for 15,000 spindles, spinning 20s.

After perusal and valuation of all this we fancy you must be sorry for what you said, for your article is certainly an injustice to fair and honest enterprise.

J. SCOTT & CO.

P. S.—You will find a Calcutta mill of 30,000 spindles will have

It does not sound well for Bombay to harp so constantly upon its importance and its own greatness. It is a nice city enough, and it has a very fair trade; but after all it is only Bombay.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THEFT FROM A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—On Thursday night some person or persons entered the *Madras Times* Office, broke open the cash chest, and stole about Rs. 260 in silver. The matter is now being investigated.—*Madras Mail.*

SACRILEGE.—A week ago the Rev. Mr. Hobart, of St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, reported to the Police Inspector of G. Division the theft of a currency note and cash, in all amounting to Rs. 29, which had been placed on a table in the vestry of the Church. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Inspector, who has been trying to trace the offender, this morning arrested a girl named Lizzie Webb, residing in Pursewaukum, who confessed her guilt, and said that she purchased wearing apparel with the money. The accused will be brought up before the magistrate on Monday.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF BULRAMPORE.—The following notification appears in the *North-Western Provinces Government Gazette*:—The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh, K.C.S.I., of Balrampur, Tulsipur, and Charda. The distinguished services rendered by the Maharaja to the British Government during the mutinies of 1857 were recognised by titles and grants of lands; and his rank, large possessions and acknowledged influence placed him first, by universal consent, among the Nobles of Oudh. During the twenty-five years that have since passed, his sagacity, experience, and ability enabled him to give most valuable aid and advice to the Government of the country, both in the Council of the Viceroy and in the administration of the province which he especially represented. But in no way did he render to the country higher or more beneficial services than by the excellent example which he gave of liberal and enlightened management of vast estates, of generosity to his tenantry, and wise and prudent disposals of his ample fortune. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has conveyed to the Maharaja's family an expression of the great regret with which he received the intelligence of His Highness's decease; and the feeling will be widely shared by all classes to whom the Maharaja was known and by whom he was universally respected.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL ...	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL ...	3	1 0 0

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on welve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder. Musjid „ Byculla Chinchpoogly Parel Station Dadur Sion Coorla Ghat-Cooper Bhandoop Tannah* Deewa Callian Junction*† Titwalla Khadawali Wassind Shapoor Atgaum Khurdee Kussarah* Egutpoorah* Ghotee Bailgaum Deolalee B. Siding Nassick Rd* Kheirwadee Niphar Lassulgaum Munmar Nandgaum* Naidongree Challisgaum Kuigaum Galna Pachora Myjee Mussawud Sisowlee Julgaum

Bhadli Bhosawul Junction*‡ Sowda Nimborah Raver Khanapur Burhanpur Chandnee Mandwa Dongergaum Bagmar Khundwa*† Jawar Beerh Singaji Harsud Kirkeam Bheringee Hurda* Timoornee Pagdhal Sewnee Dharam Khundi Dularia Etarsee for Hoshengabad Rampur Bagra Semri Sohagpore*¶ Paparia (for Pachmari) Bankeri Babai Gadawara Bohanee Kureli (for Saugor) Nursingpore Kuruk Bail

Chindwara Satari Shapura Mirgani (for Marble Rocks) Nagpoor Hula Gate Budlapoor Wangni Narel Chinchowli Kurjut*† Padesdari Khandalla Lanowlee* Karli Kurkulla Tulligaun Salaivadi Chinchwud Kirkee Poona†¶¶ Loonee Ooroolee Yeoat Kheirgaum Patus Dhond† Borebail Decksal and Bheegwan Kartruz Poomulwaree Warrengaum Nargaum Khankeer Mulkapoor Biswa Bridge Nandoora Jullum† Sheagaum*

Parus Dapki Akola Boregaum Katipurna Moortizapoor Mohona Koorun Budnaira* Malker Chandoor Damergaum Poolgaum Dygaum Wurdah† Pownar Sindee Boree Kapri Saigaon Jehwoor Keim Barsee Road* Marheh Unger Mohol Packney ‡ Sholapur* Hoodgee Kurubgam Doodneh Goodoor Goolburga Shahabad*†‡ Wadi Nulwar Yedagherry Sydapore Road Kistna Chicksagore Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba Church Gate Street Marine Lines Churney Rd. Grant Road Mahaluxmee Parell Dadur Mahim Bandora Andaree Goregaum Berewlee (Dysur) Bhynder assein Road Veraur Sopalla Palghur

Boisur Wangaum Danoo Road Goolwood Wewjee Sunjan Bheelar Damaun Rd. Oodwara Pardee Bulsar Dongree Beeleemora Umulsar Nowsaree Murolee Sucheen Surat*¶ Amrolee on

Keem Palonee Unclesur Broach* Chumargaum Pallej Meagaum Kurwan Mundala Dubhoe Bhadurpore Etola Baroda* Baiwa Wassud Nowley Anand Bhaluj Oomret Dakor

Thasra Pali Borehavi Nariad [bad Mehmooda-Barajree Ahmedabad† Saburmuttee Ambli Road Sanund Charolee Jackwara Veerumgaum Jhond Patree Kharraghora Sabli Road Lillapore Rd Luctoran Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines. ‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments ¶ 30 minutes or Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOOTS FOR THE RAINY SEASON.

DUNNETT & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED CONSIGNMENT OF

PORPOISE HIDES,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS,

FOR THE MONSOON.

DUNNETT & CO.'S DOUBLE-SOLED WATER-RESISTING LACED BOOTS, FROM Rs. 16 PER PAIR.

DUNNETT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELCHO BOOTS FOR RIDING AND WALKING, FROM Rs. 30 PER PAIR.

A LARGE STOCK OF SADDLES AND BRIDLES BY THE BEST LONDON MAKERS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

STABLE REQUISITES, &c.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

LEATHER MERCHANTS, SADDLERS, &c., RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Home News, 5th *May*, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

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"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29*th April*, 1882, *page* 3.

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Bombay. April 1, 1881.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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